

2021 PAPER REVIEW

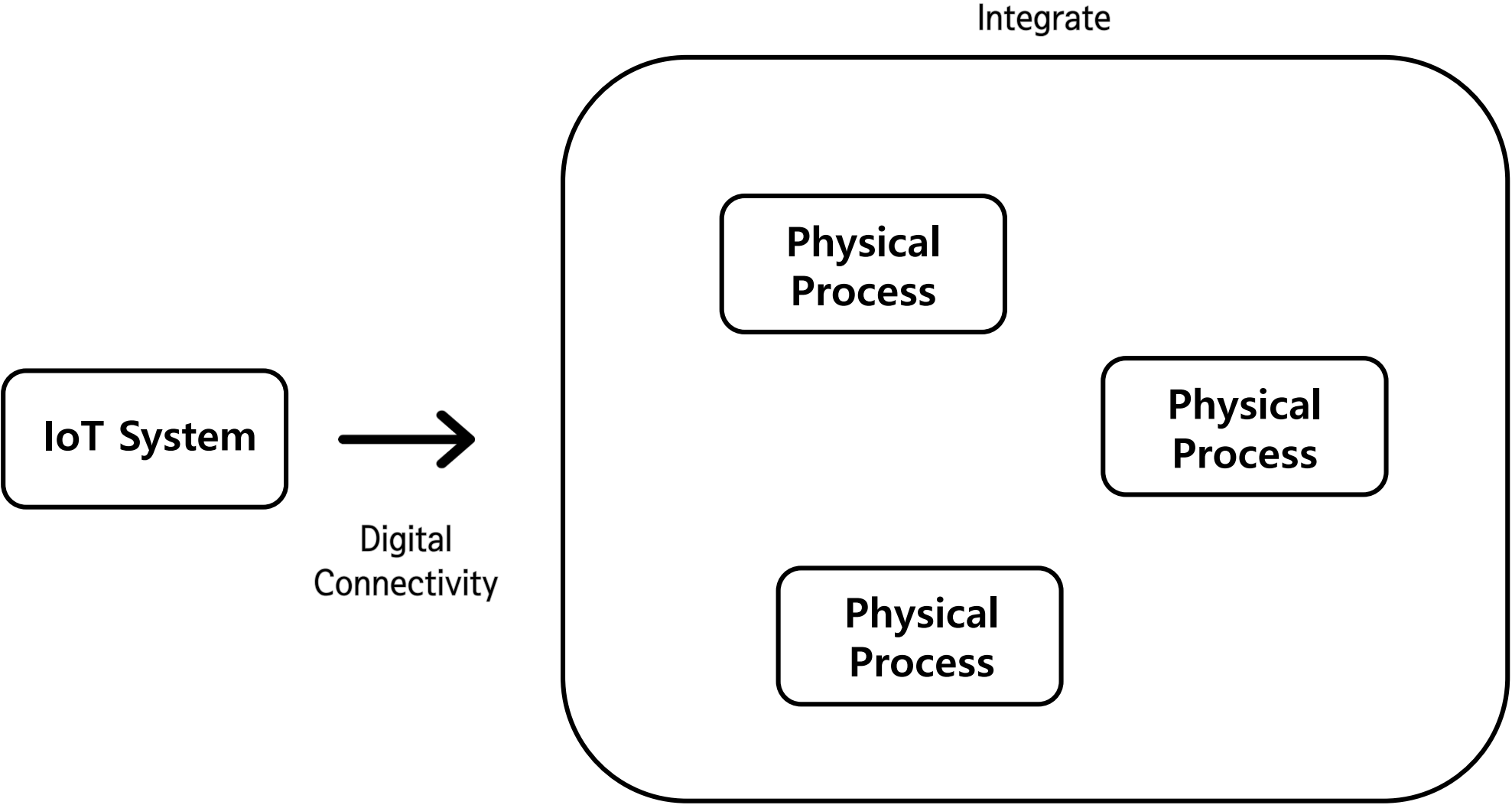
8월 1주차 미팅

ICT 융합학부
202005414 지훈

선정 논문

**IoTGUARD : Dynamic Enforcement of Security and
Safety Policy in Commodity IoT**

Published on NDSS SYMPOSIUM 2022



IoT Platform

These IoT Systems structure the architecture **from bottom to top**

HUB as Main Gateway



Cloud

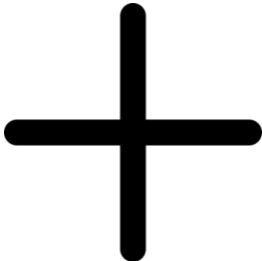


Interface



IoT Platform

IoT Device



Actuator



Physical State



Protocol

Send Event



Another Device

HUB

CLOUD

IoT Programming Platform



Trigger - Action Platform



Physical
Process



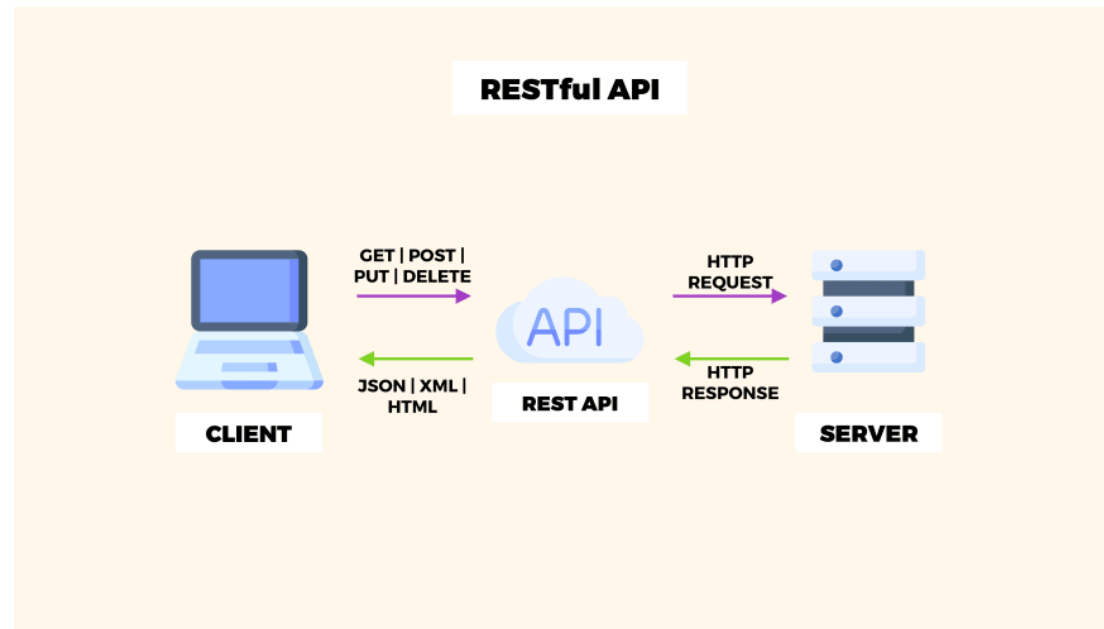
Digital
Process



Trigger - Action Platform

If user allow the service, services communicate with each other using **REST API**

REST API : A very simple **interface** for **transferring data on the web over HTTP** without a **separate transport layer**



Trigger - Action Platform


DO rules

IF rules



Custom
Automation

Trigger - Action Platform

DO rules  Act like a **Button Trigger**
to take sets of actions

e.g) Turn on the smart switch “when the button is pressed”

IF rules  Combine two services
That use **Trigger and Action**

e.g) Call security guard when motion sensors detect motion “after midnight”

Terms

Attribute → Set of “STATE”

e.g) OPENING, OPENED, CLOSING, CLOSED

Action → Simple act

e.g) OPEN, CLOSE

Event → Triggered when STATE changes

Terms of Interaction

1) When an event handler of an app changes a device attribute, which triggers another event **that is subscribed to by another app**

e.g) One app **turns on the lights** when there's smoke, and the another one **opens the door** when it's lit

2) When multiple apps change the **same device attribute**

e.g) While the smoke alarm app **opens the water valve** to activate the sprinkler, the leak detection app sometimes **locks the water valve** when there is a leak

3) When apps that **subscribe to the same event** change a device attributes **in conflicting ways**

e.g) When the motion is enabled, when the **one app turns off the switch, one app turns on the switch**

Interaction Between Devices
through abstract event

Direct Interaction Between
Devices



Safety and Security Violation

Undesirable State

IoTGUARD

FireWall

Intrusion Detection

Access Control Policy

SoftWare Patch



Strengthen
Perimeter Defense



Does not guarantee
the **safe operation**
of **physical process**

Both **Dynamic and Static**
Approaches are problematic

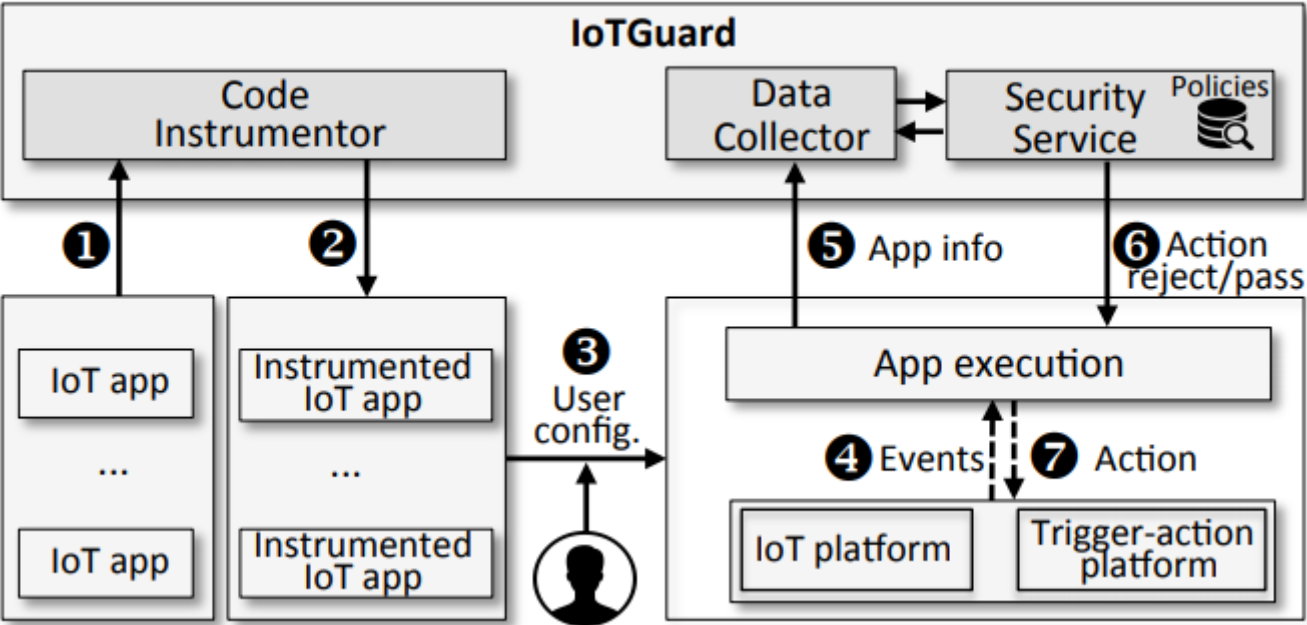
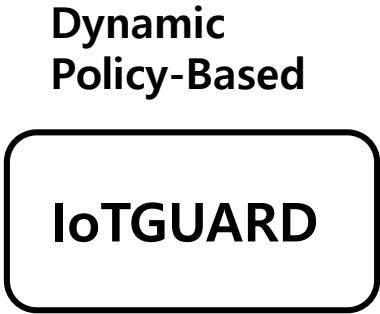
IoTGUARD

Dynamic
Policy-Based

IoTGUARD

- 1) Implement a **code instrument** that adds logic to the app's source code to **collect information from the app in runtime**
- 2) Store app information **in a dynamic model** that represents the **runtime execution behavior of apps**
- 3) Check **IoT safety and security policies**, execute relevant policies on dynamic models of **individual apps or sets of apps**
- 4) **Reject or Pass** the action by checking if **the policy is violated or if the state is not desired**

IoTGUARD



Dynamic
Policy-Based

IoTGUARD

High-Level state block effect and **low runtime overhead requirements**

- 1) Valid for all **20 Defective apps** created by themselves
- 2) Runtime overhead of **17.3% in individual apps** and **19.8% in five interaction apps**

Thank you